	INTEGRATED APPROACHES (e.g., Social Amplification of Risk)						
	↑	†	†	†	†	†	†
	Actuarial Approach	All Hazards Approach	Probabilistic Risk Analysis	Economics of Risk	Psychology of Risk	Social Theories of Risk	Cultural Theory of Risk
		↓	V	↓	+	V	
Base Unit	Expected Value	Modelled Value	Synthesized Expected Value	Expected Utility	Subjectively Expected Value	Perceived Fairness and Competence	Shared Value
Predom- inant Method	Extra- poliation	Experiments	Event & Fault Tree Analysis	Risk Benefit Analysis	Psycho- metrics	Surveys Structural Analysis	Grid-Group Analysis
Scope of Risk	Universal	Universal	Safety	Universal	Individual Perceptions	Social Interests	Cultural Clusters
Concept	One Dimensional	One Dimensional	One Dimensional	One Dimensional	Multi- Dimensional	Multi- Dimensional	Multi- Dimensional
Basic Problem Area	Averaging over space, tir		ime, context	Preference Aggregation		Social Relativism	
	Predictive Power	Transfer to Humans Intervening Variables	Common Mode Failure	Common Denomin- ator	Social Relevance	Complexity	Empirical Validity
Major Appli- cation	Insurance	Life and Safety Protection of Property	Safety Engineering	Decision Making	Policy Making and Regulations		
					Conflict Resolution (Mediation) Risk Communication		
					Kis	sk Communicati	Oli
Instru- mental	Sharing		Warning	Resource Allocation	Individual Assessment	Equity Fairness	Cultural Identity
Function		Standard Setting	Improving Systems			Political Acceptance	
Social Function	Risk Reduction and Policy Selection (Coping with Uncertainty) Political Legitimation						

Source: Renn (1992, 57) adapted